14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Love and Law." under to Appertisemente

Pacture of the Water of the Wat	co. Col. Page. Col. Page. Col. Sel Miscellaneous. Sel. Sel Maryanee and Deaths Sel. Maryanee and Deaths Sel. Musical Instruments. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel. Sel
--	--

Ensinces Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" DESES, TABLES,

BOOKCASES, CHAIRS, &c., Manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st. Office Furniture in great variety.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States.

IN OTHER CITIES, FASRINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF PIR TRIBUNG.

Tregular delivery of the daily super, with be received at the showing branch offices in New York City.

Main Cptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 5a m, to 9 p. m.

No. 708 West Twenty third-st. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 700 Third-are, near sixtlethist. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 1,007 Third-are, near sixtlethist. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 206 East One-handred-and-twenty-fifthst. 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

New-York Daily Tribune. SOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The marriage of Princess Victoria of M Darmstadt yesterday. - Dynamite cartridges were found under the Parliament Building in Toronto, ____ General Trevino has been ordered to Mexico under penalty of being taken by the guard. ____ The 2.000 gnineas stake was won by Scot-free. ___ In the Havana explosions twenty-one persons were killed and seventy-nine wounded. ____ Much dareage has been done by sorm in the Argentine Republic.

CONGRESS .- The Senate vesterday devoted the greater portion of the session to the consideration of the Shipping bill. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$25,000 to pay for the ceremonies of A report was submitted in the contested election case of O'Ferrall against Paul, declaring the contestant entitled to the seat. A Postal Telegraph bill was reported favorably.

DOMESTIC.—The correspondence between Senator Edmunds and Representative Phelps is made publie. == The President yesterday nominated Heary W. Cannon, of Minnesota, to be Controller of the Currency. ____ The Maine Republicans reneminated Governor Robie yesterday and selected Blaine delegates to Chicago; the Massachusetts Republicans declared for Edmunds; two of the New-Hampshire delegates are for Edmunds, one for Blaine and one for Arthur; the Vermont Repubpublicans declared for Edmunds; Iowa elected twenty-six Blaine delegates; the Virginia Republicans declared for Blaine. The Massachusetts Democratic Convention favored Butler for President, === The erop prospects in r == The \$25,000,000 mortgage on the West Shore Raiiroad was filed at Rochester. - Woerishofter & Co, have begun suit for a large sum against a Cleveland customer. - The bill permitting an improved water service in the drygoods district of

New-York, and the Tenement House Cigar bill passed the State Senate. - A suit for \$150,000 damages was begun at Buffalo against the Lackawanna Railroad. - A case involving the responsibility of a conductor for accidents to his train was decided at Atlanta. CITY AND SUBURBAN, - James R. Keene yester. on stock privileges. = - Mr. Irving, Miss Terry, Mme. Sclachi and Signor Campanini sailed for Europe. ___ Mr. Mapleson's scenery and costumes

were removed from the Academy by deputy a reriffs. In the Hamersley will contest unavating efforts were made to induce an old housekeeper to testify. ____ The Hinsdale divorce case was con tinued. = The Newman party elected a dencon and so secured a majority of the board. Samuel F. Donnelly, the reporter of the Sun who was injured at the Thomas-st, fire on Tuesday night, race Rowell still was leading at midnight with a score of 346 males. - Preparations were completed for the departure of the Thetis this morning.

A dinner to Henry George was given in the Cosmopolitan Theatre. - The New-York and Brooklyn nines won easy victories at baseball, Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.98 cents. —— Stocks were active and generally were higher and closed steady at some reactions.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather. Temaverage, 55%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as d sired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Little by little the Greely Relief Expedition is ner; in addition there is the Alert to bring up | these delegates were chosen, the rear and supply deficiencies. Surely no ex-

The testimony of Lieutenant Danenhower and Engineer Melville before the Jean-Jeannette Investigating Committee certainly must make the friends of Mr. Collins regret that they insisted on this second inquiry. The trivial incidents and petty differences on shipboard which both these men relate, happen on every vessel, and would not have been thought of a second time if the Jeannette had come through safely. The same may be said of the occurrences which marked the retreat; and the recital of all these things only serves to place Mr. Collins in a worse light than any one else.

mont chose Edmunds men, while New-Hampshire selected two for Edmunds and one each for Blaine and Arthur. In Virginia the "Straightout" Republicans did not specify for whom their delegates should vote, but declared their preference for Mr. Blaine; but in West Virginia the delegates were instructed for Blaine. The Democrats in Massachusetts practically declared themselves for General Butler.

The attacks of fright which the Canadians have had heretofore over the discovery of Irish plots to blow up their tewns and public buildings have always seemed to be without reason. But this time it looks as if somebody really had designs upon the integrity of the Parliament Buildings at Toronto. Certainly dynamite cartridges have been discovered under them, and the inference is naturally drawn that an Irish plot has been frustrated. It may be so; and then again it may not be. The leaders of the Irish dynamite and dagger brigade have made many stupid mistakes; but even the most attack the Dominion in this way is to strengthen her loyalty to England.

Lobbyists have not succeeded in accomplishing anything at Albany this year, and it is rather late for them to expect to do much now. Hence, it is probable that the efforts of Commissioner Thompson's agents to influence legislation, of which mention is made elsewhere in to-day's Tribune, will prove unavailing. So far as the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Cities are concerned, they are not likely to whitewash the head of the Public Works Department in the face of the damaging disclosures made by the testimony taken in regard to his official conduct. He succoeded in getting a whitewashing report from a previous committee, but the person responsible for it was promptly retired to private life, despite the utmost efforts of Mr. Thompson to save him.

Sound sense was shown by the law-makers at Albany yesterday when the Senate refused to pass the bill forbidding street-car conductors to be employed more than eight hours a day, and when the Assembly took a similar course in regard to the measure declaring that all stone used in public buildings in New-York should be taken from quarries within the State. And yet the credit won by such action is offset by the favor shown to the bill to prevent eigar making in tenement-houses, and the one prohibiting the sale of Chicago dressed beef within this State. It has been repeatedly shown that Hesse and Prince Louis of Battenburg took place the tenement-house eighr bill is entirely in the interests of the trades-union leaders, and against the eigar-makers; and to prevent the sale of beef dressed in the West will certainly be unpopular with people who like to buy cheap

That pleasing combination of bigotry and viralways will be, Rebecca Jones," and she was for to their prejudices. years the housekeeper of Mr. Hamersley, whose sanity is disputed. She declared that if her old master were living he would say "Becky, able that there is no excuse for parsimony in keep still "; and that she means to do. She did the premises. If we want the public work it. Neither Surrogate nor counsel could get a done well we must pay our agents liberally. word from her, nor would she even take an oath. A court of justice generally has little sympathy for fine sentiments; and probably the old servant will have to testify sooner or later; yet an efficient Diplomatic and Consular staff, howber devotion to her dead master is as touching as it is rare.

NO WEAKNESS ALLOWABLE.

The Republican party has never been seriously tempted to surrender or to shirk its principles. The one thing above all others which has given it public confidence and enduring strength is that threats of opposition or many Western States are reported as unfavorable. fears of defeat have never pushed the party to rare excellence, contrasting so sharply with Democratic trickery and cowardice, has made the people prefer the Republican party in spite of all its faults and shortcomings.

It is therefore safe to say that the Republican party is not going to be false to its convictions or its pledges on the tariff question, for the sake of appeasing any faction. Its position on that | in Congress to help. Mr. Edmunds admits it. question is not new. It has been vindicated by twenty years of marvellous growth and prosday announced his inability to meet his contracts | perity. To that position, as Mr. Blaine has shown so well in his history, the first great victory of the Republican party in 1860 was distincily due; by its attitude on the tariff question the party won Pennsylvania from the Democratic party, and by winning that State it elected Mr. Lincoln. Since that time, the position of the Republicans on that question has entire reference to the subject: again and again turned the scale. It defeated General Hancock in 1880, and elected President Garfield, as every one is aware. Thus its died. ____ Of the eight men left in the six days' carliest and its latest national victories prove that the party owes its success and its very existence to its steadfast protection of American

labor. In order to serve certain personal ends or satisfy certain personal gradges, men have been chosen delegates from some of the States who are not in accord with the Republican party on this vital question. In this State of the four Edmunds delegates chosen by President Arthur's friends, three are known as free-traders. In Massachusetts, others elected by the perature yesterday; Highest, 70°; iewest, 40°; same influences are of the same opinions, and there are a few from Western districts. It was not supposed by the Republican voters, when such delegates were chosen, that found an amusing study for those who have there would be any attempt to twist the party out of its impregnable position on the tariff question. This at least is certain, that these delegates, however well they may accord with the wishes of their constituents in respect to choice of candidates, do not represent the convictions of a majority of the against Mr. Phelps, who stated the facts exgetting started. The Thetis follows the Bear Republicans, even in their own districts or to-day at 4 p. m., and the Alert sails on Satur- States, on the tariff question. But it may be against us. We stated that he differed from day week. Both the Bear and the flag-ship noticed that the Democrats at Washington have have been fitted out in the most thorough man- become far more cheerful and hopeful since

Their hopes are vain. The Republicans in pedition ever started for the North with better National Convention will not commit suicide, on his authority that he did not differ prospects of accomplishing its object than this There are too many of them who understand perfectly how even the suspicion of weakness 'ticular. He did precisely and exactly what or wavering or infidelity on the tariff question would defeat the party. Neither in the plat- as Mr. Blaine ruled, to restore a land grant. form, nor in the selection of candidates, will they consent to have the position an interest in the road. We have never cenof the party compromised in the least degree, The noisy and demonstrative enthusiasm of a few free-trade "organs for Senator Edmunds does not help him; the fact that The New-York man can censure the one without censuring the Times. The New-York Herald and The New- other. York Evening Post unite in favoring any candidate would be, of itself, excellent reason for re- of investigations, discussion and unending critgarding hlm with doubt. It happens, too, that icism. Mr. Edmunds's has been so sedulously the supporters of Mr. Arthur come almost concealed that the mere mention of it in print wholly from the South, where manufactures sent a cold shiver through all Brummagem No less than thirteeen States held conventions have been but little developed, and the practical Reformerdom. Yet the fact of the lat-Yesterday and most of them were Republican con- advantages of the protective system have never er investment has been well enough ventions. Some of the results reached are as been fully realized. The old-time hostility of known for years in some circles in follows: Maine naturally elected delegates to slave-masters toward the elevation of labor bas Washington, and the current talk was, that it Chicago who favor Mr. Blaine for President; given a color to public opinion at the South to stood in the name of a friend or trustee till

American labor.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE. Secretary Frelinghuysen's argument in de- all accounts that the parallel is exact. We make fence of the Diplomatic and Consular service represents one side of the question quite forcibly. The proposal of the Democrats in Congress to exercise a mean, cheese-paring economy by reducing the already insufficient salaries of many of the consuls, and by merging ministerial offices and consulates in utter disregard of the inherent distinctions between the and on the same terms. functions of consuls and ministers, is on a par with Randall's opposition to the reconstruction of the Navy. It is an attempt to make a little party capital, and as usual with the Democrats they would a little sooner do this at the expense of the country's honor, good name and general interests than in any less misstupid of these fellows probably realizes that to chievous way. It is a fact, abundantly demonstrated, that the foreign interests of the United States have frequently suffered because of the penuriousness of Congress in regard to the Diplomatic and Consular service. England's policy on this head has repeatedly put us to shame, and while there is some force in the consideration that we have not England's need for elaborate foreign representation, there is no country the citizens of which travel abroad more, and therefore no country which requires better and more potential agents in foreign ports and capitals.

It must also be realized that the old policy of partial or comparative isolation cannot be always maintained. A nation of tifty-six millions will, even against its inclination, be drawn more or less into international politics, and must be fitly and honorably represented. Drawing our citizens as we do from all parts of Europe, questions of diplomacy constantly arise with various Powers, many of which can only be handled by a minister residing on the spot. Nor is it to be supposed that our foreign commerce will remain inconsiderable, and as it grows we shall feel the need of consular agents in ports and countries which we have had hitherto but little business with. If the Consular service has at any time come into disrepute the cause does not consist in any evidence showing the uselessness of the service. but in the vice of the political methods through which unfit men have sometimes been appointed to these offices. The remedy for such abuses is not be found in curtailing the Diplomatic and Consular service, but in elevating the standard of the appointments. We do not need fewer foreign agents, but better ones, in fact.

The two branches of the service, moreover, cannot be merged, as proposed by the House, without destroying their efficiency. The consulcannot take the place of the minister, and one reason is that foreign Governments resent the ue commonly known as the old family servant attempt to communicate with them through ofhas long been reckoned as a thing of the dead ficials of an inferior grade. Their feeling in past, but it seems that a few specimens still the matter may be unreasonable, but we must exist. A particularly fine one was produced make our account with encountering that vesterday in the Hamersley will contest. Her feeling, and if we desire to keep on good terms name, as she remarked, "always has been and with our neighbors we must make concessions

The whole cost of the Diplomatic and Consular service, however, is really so inconsider Able men in these times will not work for a pittance, for too many avenues to fortune are open to them. What is required in addition to ever, is a State Department that will operate in harmony with them; that will uphold the honor of the Nation abroad; that will support is agents when they are wrongfully attacked. For without such reinforcement at headquarters the best staff in the world will become

MR. EDMUNDS'S SPECULATIONS. Mr. Edmunds writes a letter to Mr. Phelps, prempt remedial measures. any departure from its convictions. That one | nominally to correct some misstatement which he thinks Mr. Phelps has made about his railroad speculations. Practically and distinctly

he admits every single thing Mr. Phelps said. Mr. Phelps, assailing nobody, but defending a man unjustly assailed by Mr. Edmunds's friends, said that Mr. Edmunds, like Mr. Blaine, had bought an interest in a road he had voted

Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Edmunds bought this interest while he was still in Congress. Mr. Edmunds admits it.

Mr. Phelps said the interest Mr. Edmands bought was "a block." Mr. Edmunds admits that it consisted of 195 shares of the stock and \$6,000 of the bonds.

Mr. Phelps said nothing more concerning Mr. Edmunds's relations to the road. Here is his

When I sat as a delegate-at-large in the last National Convention, Senator Edmunds and Senator Windom were both candidates for the Presidency, and I should gladiy have supported either. Senator Edmunds was understood to have a block of Burlington and Missouri securi ties, and Senator Windom had not only a block in the se curries of the Northern Pacific Company but was one of its directors. Yet you find no famil with these gentle men. Nor would you and I differ in giving the highes rank to senator Grunes, but both he and Senator Ed-munds acquired their interests in the Burin-cton and issourl road when they were in the Senate. They both supported the bill to restore the land grant to their ros It was passed on the same day with the Little Rock bill Both measures were just, and both were passed in the House and Senate without a dissenting vote. Why must we suspect that Mr. Blaine had a secret and corrupt motive and that other Members and Senators had none I

Mr. Edmunds admits every word of this relating to himself. We print his letter and Mr. Phelps's rejoinder elsewhere; and they will b been watching the virtuous contortions of Mi Edmunds's friends over the wickedness of Mr. Blaine in doing the exact thing which Mr. Edmunds now admits that he did, under the same circumstances and at the same time.

Mr. Edmunds's real cause of complaint is not actly as Mr. Edmunds now states them, but Mr. Blaine, in actually owning this interest in the road when he voted to restore its land grant. We hasten to necep-Mr. Edmunds's denial; and to explain from Mr. Blaine even in this par-Mr. Blaine did-no more and no less. He voted, Three months later, like Mr. Blaine, he took sured Mr. Blaine for it, and we do not censure Mr. Edmunds. But, on Mr. Edmunds's own statement, we do not see how an honest

Mr. Blaine's investment has been the subject lows did the same. Massachusetts and Ver- this day on questions of taxation. All these -months after the vote-Mr. Edmunds thought

points will be carefully weighed by the con- proper to take it. Without question, we accept vention. Whatever else it may do, it will not his statement as prima facie evidence that we weaken or compromise the position of the Re- were wrong in believing and repeating this publican party with regard to the defence of part of the story. The rest of it—the portion which makes the action of Mr. Edmunds the precise counterpart of Mr. Blaine's-Mr. Edmunds admits, and , we are glad on him our best apologies for having, on inadequate and so the man of limited capacitles is called on to authority, accepted the report that he went further than Mr. Blaine. We hasten to give his statement that he went just as far as Mr. Blaine and no further; -made exactly the same sort of investment, after the same sort of action in Congress, within the same interval of time;

LAND PIRACY.

The House Committee on Public Lands has submitted a very emphatic and strongly worded report on the bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of public lands. This report shows that the abuse against which the proposed law is directed is a serious one. The committee reports that while corporations of cattle-breeders have unlawfully enclosed large tracts of fertile land in Wyoming, Dakota, Arkansas, Texas and elsewhere, many of these acts of land piracy have been the work of foreigners, who have thus in a peculiarly insolent manner undertaken to fence out the American people and to prevent them from settling upon lands belonging to their own Government. Of course such occupancy of public lands is as unlawful when Americans are the actors as when it is done by aliens, but there is an exalted audacity in the idea of foreigners coming to the United States and coolly taking possession of millions of acres of grazing lands in open defiance of the laws. The cattle corporations are in many cases English or Scotch. They employ considerable bands of herders or cowboys, and with the aid of these retainers they are able not only to break the law with impunity, but to threaten and terrorize poor men who may be in their way or who may protest against their methods,

There is danger that these high-handed eizures of the public land may if allowed to go unchallenged and unpunished permanently deplete the territory available for the people, Hitherto the cattle corporations have had things their own way in the sparsely settled regions where they bear sway. Poor men have been frozen out" by them, and though there has all the time existed ample authority for the exerrise of force in dispossessing them, it has apparently been pohody's business to put the law motion. The committee says truly that "the evil sought to be abated is intolerable." It is indeed an unheard-of thing that foreign adventurers should be allowed to fence in whole ounties, at the same time fencing out intending settlers, keeping the cattle of poor men rom water, closing mail routes, in fact altering the face of the country to sait themselves and their greed of gain. The committee says rightly that there is no other country on the earth where such outrages would be telerated; but they should also have stated the fact that the extent of the abuse has only recently been made known, and that the remoteness of the scene of action must be held accountable for at least ome of the inaction which seems so repreensible.

There can be no doubt that settlement has been retarded in the regions affected by the course of the land-thieves. The only check to the monopoly of the cattle-men in some of the Territories has been the spread of sheep-farming, which is death to range-feeding for cattle. The wire-fence business, however, has been abused by these corporations so recklessly that unless Congress passes the bill for the abatement of the evil it is to be feared the people who have suffered most will organize and undertake to redress their own grievances and in that event there is liable to be serious trouble, the responsibility for which must rest ipon the Government. The facts of the situation once brought to the attention of Congress, there can be no excuse for a failure to adopt

WORK AND WAGES. "What is the reason," asks Mr. George, "that the men who work the hardest get the least?" to this country-Ernst's fantasia on themes from This question recalls the one put by Charles "Othello," transcriptions of a Chopin necturne and two II. to the Royal Society. What is the reason," said the monarch, "that if a live fish is placed in a bowl filled to the brim with is placed in a bowl filled to the brim with Maren in Saul," water, the water does not overflow ?" The Royal Society set to work and evolved reams of argument on the subject before one practical member experimented for himself, and discovered that in the conditions stated the water did overflow. Mr. George's question is like that of Charles. It is simply a catch produced by a features call for special comment, though it may be said hold misstatement of facts. It is not true that | in passing, that in spite of a semewhat mechanical style, the men who work the hardest get the least." Physical work, work with the hands and muscles, is not the hardest kind of work. Brain work, mental work, is the hardest, and it is paid better than manual labor for the sufficing reason that it is worth more. Nor can there ever be maintained a state of society in which brain work will not be more valuable than hand work, and in which it will not command higher rewards. The best possible state of society is that in which the poor are afforded opportunities to learn, and so to exchange hand labor for orain labor; and the country in which a poor and ignorant rail-splitter was able to elevate himself to the Presidency, having educated himself in the process, assuredly offers to every man such opportunities in the fullest conceivable manner.

In the United States to-day no man with ability of any kind need stay at the bottom, or remain poor. But neither here nor anywhere else can society supply to the individual the sapacity denied him by Nature, nor is it possible to conceive of a state of progress in which that would be practicable. The right to advance, the means to advance, the opportunity to givance, each and all are furnished to the American citizen. But manual labor must evert se the lowest form, and it is only by acquiring the ability to substitute mind labor for it that

progress can be secured. Those who teach workingmen that physical labor is or can be equal or superior to brain labor, are misleading them and wasting their time. Education is the key to improved conditions, and there is no other. The most ignorant can learn, and having learned, can rise. But they cannot turn the world upside down and this for a moment they would only have brought back a hopeless barbarism from which they would be glad to escape instantly, even at the sacrifice of the supremacy of physical labor.

INSOMNIA AND SUICIDE. Within the past three mouths an alarming num

whose circumstances there was nothing to suggest or support the theory of disgust with life. All of hese men had acquired competence and some of than a hurried good-tye all around. of nearly all the presence of physical ill health and | Irving said he hoped to meet every one soon again. haste and anxiety, and it may occur either as a direct effect or as a reaction. The modern man of business, if energetic, wastes his forces, and modern appliances help him and stimulate him to do so. | by these I have been terribly annoyed. When I return I shall de all in my power to prevent their preying on the public and the manager at the same time. I shall be

Frequent mails, the telegraph and telephone, the Frequent mails, the telegraph and telephone, the casy rapidity of transportation, enable and incite him to do ten times the work that his father and grandfather could have done in the same time. In effect he can nowadays work continually if he is so minded; and when the work pays he often is tempted to proceed unceasingly. Give nature time and she will evolve a man of the period equal to the new demands. But science is quicker than Nature, and so the man of limited capacities is called on to meet practically unlimited drafts upon his nervous energies, and the consequences are seen in the great increase of cerebral and nervous diseases, and in such shocking tragedies as have been occurring in rapid succession of late.

It is to be observed also that the business men thurry of the times are often unable to bear up against the reaction from it. They retire from business, and soon they collapse. Nature had overlapsing and soon they collapse. Nature had overlapsing or graph and increase of capacities is called on the state of the stage. They have been as good to me as my own people. I am so glad to be going home, however, though I shall be just as glad, I hope to come back, I have never been away from home before. I conset, I have never been away from home before. I wanted the process of capacities are often unable to bear up against the reaction from it. They retire from business, and soon they collapse. Nature had over-

ness, and soon they collapse. Nature had overtaxed herself to meet the strain of their active life, and now that the stimulus is withdrawn the machine shows the wear and tear of the past. It may well be asked what is the use of toil so ill regulated that the end may be self-destruction through loss of mental balance. Men will continue to overdo it, no doubt, because that is the prevailing tendency; but if anything can cause the high-pressure workers to pause and reflect, the silent testimony of these wrecked lives ought to do so. For here is the very mockery of intemperate exertion. The proof that those who grasp after too much are in danger of losing everything: the demonstration that moderation is not merely theoretically desirable, but that upon it often depends the possession of a sane mind in a sound body.

PERSONAL.

Senator Mahone's visit to New-York is to see Mrs. Mahone and their daughter off for Europe. The ladies will sail on Saturday.

"Joe" Jefferson played at Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday evening, and went thither early enough in the day to go trout-fishing before appearing on the stage. Presiding Justice Noah Davis, of the Supreme

Court, who has been confined to his house for several days with a painful tumor upon his neck, was able to go down fown yesterday, although he did not appear at the Court House.

Judge Kelley, the Protection champion in the House of Representatives, has in his study an old-fashioned Dutch clock made by his father, which has been running steadily and keeping good time for about seventy years.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as the campaign approaches, is shy of newspaper men. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday evening, but did not register in order to avoid invitations for an interview. He went yesterday to Washington.

Verdi's study is a sanctum sanctorum which no one dares enter or approach without the master's special permission, and that is soldom granted. He shuts himself up in it for hours every day, and sometimes for whole days, emerging only to extend sleep. It is supposed that he has in that never be made public during his life.

On his recent birthday celebration, Bismarck was fiered the compliment of an honorary membership in the Scientific Society of Berlin-a high distintion which Von Moltko was glad to accept. But rivisection. Nor has he forgiven Professor Momin sen. So he declined the Society's orier. "Nothing on earth would induce me," he wrote, "to become in any way whatever the colleague of Vircinov, or of Monmesch. I am a Doctor of Laws of Gottingen and an honorary citizen of Berlin. I am satisfied."

Among the guests at Mr. Irving's farewell break fast in New-York were a number of representatives of the press from other cities: T. B. Aldrich, of The Atlantic Monthly; E. H. Clement, Editor of The boston transcript; L. Clark Davis, Editor of The I kiladelphia inquirer; M. P. Handy, Managing Editor of the Thitadelphia Press; Josl Cook, of The I kiladelphia Ledger; and Charles Dudley Warner, of The Transford Contant.

Washington, April 30 .- The Attorney-General to-day presented to the President Sir Charles Tup-rer, of England, Minister of Railways and Canals and High Commissioner for Canada.

MUSIC.

M. REMENYI'S CONCERT.

M. Edonard Reményi gave a farewell concert hast night in Chickering Hall, at which he had the help of Mas Hattie Downnig, Mr. Frederick Archer, Mr. Rudolph dimmer and Mr. Isidore Luckstone, the latter a planist cupatifed all the pleces on the programme, except Mr. Arener's organ solos, in a generally judicious and tasterul manner. The programme was burdened with pieces of a decidedly hackneyed character, even M. ridgen so frequently in public and private since he came sones by Schubert (" Auf dem Wasser zu Singen " and the Maren in Saul," with an original cadenza and the Paganiut Capricetos, in which he is wont to exhibit the finish of his technical accomplishments. Mr. Archer played Bach's prelude and fugue in D Major, a Gavotte of his own composition and an Allegro in B Minor, by E. Batiste. Miss Downing sang the "Ernan in volumi," Tosti's "Good Bye," and with Mr. Himmer Lineautoni's duet, "A Night in Venice," None of these Miss Downing exhibits a considerable degree of culture

in her singing.

During M. Reményi's solourn in this country he has contributed a great deal to the pleasure of the lovers of a certain kind of violis playing. He has failed to make a deep impression upon those who differentiate strictly between violin playing and fidding, and, indeed, he has had the honesty and candor, on the whole, not to pose as an interpreter of classical music. His is so marked a persona by that he could not conceal it if he wanted to, and he has not falled to see the advantage which lay in appearing just as nature designed him to be. By so doing he has imbried his work with a unique interest which has insteaded his loarshest pudges, and frequently left them without a cause for complaint. It was only when he essayed one of ties of triokeries, as Gas Ball even in his nest period was, and yet one full of original fire and poetry. These char-acteristics were visite in his playing last night, and the recognition which he won was of the heartlest sort.

BALTIMORE'S WAGNER FESTIVAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BALTIMORE, April 30.-The May Musical Fesrival of the Baltimore Oratorio Society begins to-morrow evening. It will be a combination of the great Wagnerian concerts which have made such a stir in New-York, and a grand demonstration of the Oratorio Society assisted by

A BRIEF FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

DEPARTURE OF MR. IRVING, MISS TERRY, MME, SCALCHI AND SIGNOR CAMPANINE

Many of the friends of the 350 passengers who sailed yesterday on the Aurania were at the pier be fore S a. m. By half-past 7 the deck was crowded. Fifcon minutes later a tall man with a black must made his way to the promenade deck. It was Henry E. Abbey, who had come to bid farewell to Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. He looked put muscle above mind, and if they could do of George Parsons Lathrap and another intimate friend of Mr trying joined him in a minute or two, and soon after a col came Hamilton Griffin, who was got steamer and was anxious to be introduced to Mr. Irving. Mr. Abbey seemed unce, scious of the existence of a dark rather handsome, woman who stood in front of bim. This was the Counters Loll, better known as Madama Scalchi. The shore-bell rang, and hardly had its last clang died away when Mr. Irving came pushing through ber of suicides have occurred in this city, of men in the throng. He was closely followed by Miss Terry, dressed in a deep rod travelling uister and clasping a cluster of white rosca. There was hardly time for more them wealth. Several had retired from business, was introduced, Miss Terry remarked that she and this is a fact to be specially noted. In the cases | seemed to have got up in the middle of the night, and Mr.

mental depression arising from insomnia explained | Before he started Mr. Irving said a few words to a the act of self-destruction. Now this disease of Thieung reporter. "I am more than satisfied with my sleeplessness is emphatically a product of modern visit," he remarked, "though this seems a very common place thing to say. There has been nothing save the speculators to mar my season. I must frankly say that by these I have been terribly annoyed. When I return

giad when I get back to congratulate my old friend Bar-rett on his success, for I feel sure that no has made a suc-

I shall of course see Matthew Armond and expect to least something original from him on the subject of The Taking UNE hoax."

A stout man with a grayish mustache was talking volubly to a group on board the St. Laurent about \$3\$ a.m. Suddenly he rushed forward to shake by both lands a ruddy-faced new-comer. This was James II. Mapleson. The dirst mentioned was Simor Italo Campainit, who had aiready said good-bye to Mr. Abbey. With his brother, Cleofonte, he was going back to finly, and Mr. Mapleson said that he had merelf cailed to wish him bon coyage. The tenor said to a Thinunk reporter: "I am going straight to Rome, where I shall engage a first-class ballet troupe of 150 dancers. I meant to return with them in the fail and give a series of attistic performance in New-York, which will, I think, show the public what dancing really is. Shall have special scenery, costumes and properties, and a good orchestra conducted by my brother. We shall afterward, if all goes well, make a tour through the larger cities on the continent. Shall I sing myself here next winter! Well, I hope so, but I cannot say under whose management, for I do not know. No, I have not signed a contract with Mr. Mapleson. We are old friends and he merely came to say good-bye to me."

THE SHERIFF IN THE ACADEMY. REMOVING OPERA SCENES AND DRESSES.

MANAGER MAPLESON FREES HIS MIND REGARDING

THE DIRECTORS AND THE BANK. Gayly humming an air from "Il Barbiere," and treading with a jaunty step, as though there were no such things as bank presidents or frate directors in the world. Mr. Mapleson entered the vestibule to the stage door of the Academy just as a Thibune reporter was emerging therefrom yesterday afternoon. "Well, my dear boy, how goes it!" queried he. "You find us in a cetty pickle. Two deputy sheriffs in charge and the cuce and all to pay! But come along, and let's talk the

Mr. Mapleson led the way through the stage, which was alive with men tugging about scenery and properties nd hawling out directions and counter-directions.

"A pretty pickle" well describes the condition in which the Academy had been since early morning. The Bank of the Metropolis failed to secure any settlement of its islm on Mapleson for \$23,000 and attached his property, consisting of scenery and costumes. Under the directions of Depaty Sheriffs Aaron and Kelly the regular seene shifters and carpenters immediately set to work to remove all this stuff to Nilsson Hall, where other assistants made an inventory. As there were over a hundred scenes and many hundred dresses this occupied much ume, and was not concluded at a late hour at night When this work is concluded, and if some arrangement concerning the overdrawn account is not come to, the property will be sold to the highest bidder or by private There are but few people, however, to whom acquisition, and is set of operatic scenery is a deal s not expected that the proceeds of the sale will reach a stell total.

After leading the way to his private loffice, Mr. Maple on assumed an air of virtuous indication and said: "I ave been shamefully treated, but I am going to let matcive up my next year's lease, but they'd find that is not in easy matter. Let them give up the seenery and tresses to any one who wants them. They'll find themelves in the wrong box thon. I am bound to give as roperties or dresses, and then we'll see how they like Oh, I'll give opera next season and in this house, too, out it will be parier opera. I defy any one to replace y 171 scenes and thousands of dresses at even six ople to push this matter. They are morally responsible for the amount, and let them pay it. I shan't. It is a unisance, though, for I shall have to put off my depart-ure to-morrow. I cannot delay it beyond Saturday, owever. These directors think they can have opera thour paying for it. Well, they can't. The stock-iders of the other house have already found that out, ad know enough to do the thing handsomely. I have poilt these people-that's the truth. They have had good pera for so long at my expense that they thought ! ras going to be bied forever."

What do you think of the consolidated scheme!" "I think it is almost as good as settled, dear boy. This chole affair was a put-up job, and the Academy people ave exposed their hand too soon in the game."

Are you likely to manage the new house next "Not a bit of it. My place is here, and here I'll stay if I've only the bare walls to play in, and my people nave I've only the bare wais to play in, and my people have to appear in waising dress."

One of the prominent men in 'the board of direction and of the prominent men in 'the board of direction would be a setter from ex-Judge Armonx, in behalf of his chent Mapleson, and of course we can't recognize that in any way. I don't think the scenery will be sold, but I do think that we shall have opera, and good opera, next season though Mapleson may not give it us."

Mapleson, and of course we can't recognize that in any way. I don't think the secenty will be sold, but I do think that we shall have opera, and good opera, next season, though Mapleson may not give it us."

Cue of the Amusement Committee of the Metropolitan Opera House said: "We have very little to say. All the news scens to be coming from the people down below, I think they make a mistake. We have recognized the fact that if we want good opera we most pay for it, and in the face of opposition, pay for it handsomely, and they ought to became aware of the same thing. As to any own pinns, they are not yet settled. I can assure you of one thing: Mplacson has made no proposal to us of any kind.

"If no should would you accept it?"

The speaker smiled, and gave his head a gentle motion from left to right. "It would hardly become me to say, said he. "This much, I can say, however: We are in such a position as regards Mr. Gye and others that we can look forward with confidence to having a good manager next season, whatever his hame may be. We shall not thate \$5,000 a night, or even \$2,000 a night stingers, but we shall have good ones.

Max Strakouch wished it to be distinctly stated that he

but we shall have good ones.

Max Strakosch wished it to be distinctly stated that he had made no offer for the Metropolitan, as was stated restering. "I should under no circumstances dream of taking it at my own risk," said he. "If they want opera here the house must be subsadized by the directors, as it is in Europe by the Government.

AMATEURS IN " RICHARD III,"

The play of "Richard III." was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening by a cast furnished by the Amateur League, and under the auspices of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in ald of the project to outld a home for needy ex-Confederate soldiers at Richmond. About 800 people were present, and ordin ly applauded the performance. The stage setting of the play was excellent and the costumes rich and effec-ive. The performance, too, as a whole, was creditable to a manateur company. It was thought that about \$1,000 would be realized for the fund.

WE! DINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Charlotte Adams, a daughter of Henry Adams, was married to William Warren Eliven, at the Church of the Incarnation, last evening, by the Ray. Artisur Brooks, the rector. The best man was Henry Erloyd, and the ushers were Frederick W. Floyd, W. Frank Adams, Addison Wilmot and Sydney Stuars. The bride was arrived in white satin and wore a tuile vell with dramonds. About 1,000 invitations were issued. A reception was held at No. 32 East Sixty-third-st., the ouse of the bride's parents. Among the guests were ex-Governor and Mrs. Bedle, William Adams, grandfather of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. James R. Floyd, the Misses loyd, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Port. land, General and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Judge Arnoux, J. A. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kimball, Dr. Dentson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Choton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatton, Mr. and drs. Hiram Poole, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hutchmsen, Mr and Mrs. Charles Squire, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bliven, Dr E. O'Neal, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Pierce and H. J. Hanson Frederick Wangfield Armstrong, Jr., son of Colonel Arm strong, U. S. A., and Mrs. Laura Lea Vatot were married at 11:30 a. m., at the Caurch of the Heavenly Rost, by Bishop Littlejohn assisted by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland. W. C. McKean was the cost Munn, and Mr. were L. L. Jenkins, James Wright, Ernest Munn, and Mr. Misses R. L. Fish, of the Produce Exchange, played the organ. The bride word a fawn cloth travelling disease and nat to match. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Moses, Dr. J. C. Les. Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Pakings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elgelow, Miss Lancoin, Mr. and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks and Wiss Jenks.

Miss Adelaide Vose, daughter of Colonel Richard Vose, Miss Antelaide Vose, daughter of Colonel Richard Vose, was married to Harvey W. Benedict, at St. Thomas's Church, in the evening, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan. Lawrence Smith was the best man. The ushers were A. Y. W. Jackson, J. Harvey Connell, Whitam S. Duncan and Harris B. Dick. The bridesmads were Miss Core Gallander, Miss Laura Fitch, Miss Minnis Norton and Miss Kate Somers. There was a large company present, including many military officers. A reception was keld at No. 49 East Shity-fourth-st.

Miss Anna Wallach, daughter of Edward Wallach, was

Miss Anna Wallach, daughter of Edward Wallach, was married in the evening to L Steinfeidt, of the Charendon Hotel, at the house of the bride's father, No. 359 West Fifty-fifth-st.

In the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, in the evening. Miss M. Ella Acokternacht, daugh es ru the Central Congregational Cauron, Brooklyn, in the evening, Miss M. Elia Acchternacht, daughter of tienry A. Archternacht, was married to George H. Schwacofer by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Rebrends. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 5 Jefferson-st.

Miss Jennie Gardiner Benjamia was married to James Miss Jennie Gardiner Benjamia was married to James Atwater Trowbridge, at the heuse of Mrs. Augustus O. Pandwin, the bridge sister, in Plainfield, N. J., Josterday afternoon.